ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

[151] The present invention provides a method of detecting colorectal cancer in a human individual. The method comprises detecting one or more colorectal cancer-associated protein in an extracellular biological sample obtained from a human individual, wherein the presence of colorectal cancer-associated protein in said extracellular biological sample indicates colorectal cancer in said human individual. Preferred colorectal cancer-associated protein is CVA7 or CBF9.   Also described herein are methods that can be used to screen candidate bioactive agents for the ability to modulate colorectal cancer. Additionally, methods and molecular targets (genes and their products) for therapeutic intervention in colorectal and other cancers are described.